respectively. Other benefits include payment of Petroleum Exploration License/Petroleum Mining Lease fee and applicable taxes.

Receding Ground Water Level

*415. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL:
SHRIMATI PREMA CARIAPPA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the basis of surveys conducted during the last 20 years *i.e.* 1983 to 2003, the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has pointed out that ground water level has receded by more than 4 more metres in 306 districts of 20 States;

(b) if so, the names of such districts, State-wise;

(c) the details of the measures suggested by CGWB to check receding of ground water level; and

(d) if so, the details regarding implementation of the measures suggested by CGWB by the Central and State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) A long-term analysis of ground water levels by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), under the Ministry of Water Resources during the years 1983—2002 indicates decline in ground water levels by more than 4 meters in parts of some districts of various States of the country. The names of the States/districts having pockets of declining water level in the last twenty years (1983—2002) are given in the Statement (see below)

(c) In order to check receding of ground water level, the following measures have been suggested:—

(i) Ground water resources augmentation through rain water harveting and artificial recharge to ground water.

(ii) Regulation of ground water development through notification and legislation.

(d) Water being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments to plan, finance and execute schemes for augmenting water resources. The Central Government has initiated

following measures to check over-exploitation of ground water:—

(i) Implementation of a Central Sector Scheme for Study of Recharge to Ground Water in the country.

(ii) Circulation of Manual/Guidelines on Artificial Recharge of Ground Water to the States/Union Territories to enable them to formulate area specific artificial recharge schemes to check the declining trend of ground water levels.

(iii) Circulation of a Model Bill in the year 1970 which was re-circulated in 1992 and again in 1996 to all the States/Union Territories to enable them to enact suitable legislation for regulation and control of ground water development.

(iv) Organisation of 187 mass awareness programmes and 118 training courses on rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge of ground water.

(v) Constitution of Central Ground Water Authority under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for regulation and control of ground water management and development.

(vi) Launching of a website of Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting (www.cgwbindia.com) to make aware and educate the public about various techniques of harvesting rainwater and store it for future use.

(vii) Central Ministries/Departments of Railways, Defence, Posts, Telecommunications, Central Public Works Department and National Highways Authority of India have been requested to provide roof top rain water harvesting structures in the buildings under their control.

(viii) States/UTs have been requested to provide water harvesting structures in buildings under their administrative control.

(ix) All the States/Union Territories have been requested for advising the local bodies in their respective States/Union Territories to allow rebate in property tax to persons, who adopt roof top rainwater harvesting in their premises.

(x) CGWB has provided technical guidance on rain water harvesting to around 1800 agencies, including State Government agencies, educational institutions, private entrepreneurs and individuals.

(xi) Water conservation campaign has been launched keeping in view the various target groups like youth and children, women, farmers and villagers, policy and opinion makers. Publicity through print media, telecasting of spots on the television, broadcasting messages on radio, holding of seminars, workshops, conferences etc., have been undertaken for the purpose.

As per the information available, some of the measures taken by States/UTs are:—

(i) The Government of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Lakshadweep, Kerala and Pondicherry have enacted legislation for regulation and control the ground water development. The Governments of Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Daman & Diu and NCT of Delhi have initiated action for preparing legislations for regulation and control the ground water development.

(ii) Provision of roof top rainwater harvesting system has been made mandatory in Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Nagaland, NCT of Delhi, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh for specified categories of buildings in respective States.

(iii) The State Governments of Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Maharashtra, NCT of Delhi, Nagaland, Kerala, Karnataka, West Begnal, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory of Daman & Diu have also taken series of measures to promote water harvesting in their respective States.

(iv) Government of Andhra Pradesh has allowed rebate in property tax to persons who adopt roof top rainwater harvesting.

Statement

Name of Districts showing fall of water level (in parts) in last 20 years (1983-2002) during Pre-Monsoon period

Sl. No.	State	Districts showing Fall of More than 4m (@ more than 20 cm per year)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddaph, East Godavari, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Ranga Reddy, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagarm, Warangal, West Godavari
2	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang
3	Assam	Jorhat, Karbi Anglong, Morigaon
4	Bihar	Darbhanga, Gaya, Khagaria, Samastipur
5	Chhattisgarh	Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Durge. Janjgir-champa, Kanker, Korba, Raigarh
6	Delhi	Central. New Delhi, North West, South, South West, West
7	Gujarat	Ahmedabad. Amreli. Banashkantha, Baroda, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dangs, Jamnagar, Junagarh, Kheda, Kutch, Mehsana, Panch Mahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendra nagar, Valsad
8	Haryana	Bhiwani, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jind, Kaithal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Sirsa
9	Jharkhand	Gumla. Palamu
10	Karnataka	Bangalore, Belary, Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Davanagera. Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarge, Hassan, Haven, Kolar, Koppala, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Uttar Kannada
11	Kerala	Iduki, Kannur. Kollam
12	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Guna, Gwalior, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Katni. Khandwa, Khargone, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsinghpur, Nimuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Vidisha, Chhindwara.
13	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Bhandara. Buldana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli,

Sl. No.	State	Districts showing Fall of More than 4m (@ more than 20 cm per year)
		Jalgaon, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nagpur, Nanded, Nashik Osmanabad, Parbhnai, Pune, Raigarh, Ratnagiri, Sangli, Satara, Solapur, Thane, Wardha, Yavatmal
14	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills
15	Orissa	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bolangir, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jajpur, Kalahandi, Khurda, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nawapara, Nayagarh, Nowrangpur, Phulbani, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonepur, Sundargarh
16	Punjab	Amritsar, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh, Ferozepur, Jalandhar, Karpurthala, Ludiana, Mansa, Moga, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur
17	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswar, Baran, Barmer, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Oausa, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Ganga nagar, Hanumnangarh, Jaipur, Jalore, Jhalwar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sawaimadhopur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur
18	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigual, Erode, Kancheepuram, Kanniyakumari, Karaikal, Namakkal, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Sivaganga, Thanjavur, Theni, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Tiruvallur, Tiruvannamalai, Triuvarur, Viluppuram
19	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Azamgarh, Badaun, Bahraich, Ballia, Banda, Barabanki, Bareilly, Bulandshahar, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Fatehgarh, Fatehpur, Ghaziabad, Gonda, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kanpur, Lakhimpur, Lalitpur, Lucknow, Manipuri, Mathura, Meerut, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Muzafarnagar, Pratapgarh, Raebareli , Rampur, Saharanpur, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Sultanpur, Unnao
20	West Bengal	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur, Haora, Hugli, Jalpaiguri, Mednipur, Murshidabad, North Twenty four Parganas, Puruliya, South Twenty four Parganas